

# Senate Opens Final Treaty Fight To-day

## Early Test of Strength Is Predicted When Third Article of the League Covenant Is Reached

### Debate to Last Several Weeks

### 'Mild' and 'Drastic' Res- ervationists to Keep Up Their Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Lines had been drawn by the opposing factions, and Senators for the most part had returned to Washington a day in readiness to-night for the opening to-morrow of the final stage in the Senate peace treaty and league of nations controversy.

The treaty with its league covenant, tentative plans provide, will be called on about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon by Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, and will be kept continuously before the Senate in "open executive" session until the final vote on ratifications is taken several weeks hence.

Coincident with the bringing up of the treaty, Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, who refused to sign his Republican colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee, and who declined to approve the majority's reservation to Article X of the league covenant, will file an individual report.

### Early Test Predicted

Because of the enormous length of the document, the formal "first reading" will be dispensed with and the treaty taken up article by article. This plan probably will bring an early trial of strength, possibly to-morrow, with the reaching of Article II of the league covenant, in which is defined the voting power of the various powers in the league council and assembly.

The Foreign Relations Committee majority has recommended an amendment to the article in the form of a proviso stipulating that the United States shall have a vote in the assembly equal to the aggregate vote of any nation having self-governing colonies and dominions, also members of the league.

This amendment, fostered by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, is aimed to make the voting power of the United States equal to that of Great Britain and her dominions. By some the disposition of the amendment will be looked on as indicating the fate of the more than two score other amendments the voting amendments will be defeated, its supporters have indicated that they would offer a reservation covering about the same ground.

### Negotiations to Continue

Negotiations are to be continued during the week between the "mild" and "drastic" reservationists. As the question of reservations will not be taken up until the treaty is considered article by article, the reservation controversy will not soon be brought to a close.

Reading of the treaty by articles—estimated by Henry Rose, Senate clerk clerk, as requiring in itself about twenty-seven hours, or six days' time, and the consideration of the various articles will be interspersed by debate, both extemporaneous and prepared. The making of prepared speeches will be started to-morrow by Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico.

### Democrats Fear Danger To American Cotton

### Southern Senators Opposing Provision in Treaty for Regulating German Imports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—On the eve of the formal taking up by the Senate of the peace treaty Administration leaders have learned why many Southern Senators are growing so restive that they are beginning to speak their objections to the league and treaty.

They are, according to some of the Northern and Western Democrats who are standing by the President in his determination not to accept either the amendments or reservations in the resolution of the Senate, "the King Cotton" theory upon which the fear is based was voiced to-day by one of the prominent Southern Senators. "The treaty is based upon a false premise," he recently has been counted as being for the reservationists.

Amendments, in the following statement: "I had been the President I would have consented at Paris to the inclusion in the treaty of a provision granting great powers to the reparation commission. That commission not only can, but in my opinion and that of many other Southerners, undoubtedly will, take action before many years have passed to injure this country, and particularly my part of the country."

### Commission's Powers Absolute

"The reparation commission is composed of five men, one Representative from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Its powers are absolute, and there is no appeal from its decisions. It acts by majority vote, so that if three of the members agree the other two members might as well not have votes at all."

"That commission has the right to act at any time it pleases that the situation of Germany, with regard to reparations, and the commission has, therefore, decided that until certain conditions are complied with Germany must conserve her money by saving to pay certain supplies from the rest of the world. The commission has the absolute right to decide what raw materials she must conserve. Now suppose that commission should decide to prevent Germany from a while from buying cotton? I think it will be done by that commission at an early stage in the proceedings. It is a threat, and as such, it is, and with the United States bound to abide by its terms."

Every one of the four nations represented, besides the United States, is Continued on page three

# "Defeat Entire Pact," Is Plea of Johnson

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—There were loud cries of "Impeach Wilson!" from hundreds in the audience when Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, after summing up his objections to the league of nations in his speech last night, shouted: "Let us end the whole rotten business by defeating the entire pact."

Senator Johnson praised Senator Robert M. La Follette for his courageous stand in opposing ratification of the league covenant.

At the conclusion of Senator Johnson's speech there were calls for General Leonard Wood, and General Wood responded, speaking briefly of the plans and purposes of the American Legion.

# D'Annunzio at Fiume Defies Italian Army

## Corps Commander's Troops Refuse to Disarm Post's Forces Who Made Raid on the Adriatic Seaport

ROME, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Nitti, in a statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day regarding the Fiume raid, announced that the commander of the 6th Army Corps had been ordered to intercept and disarm Gabriele D'Annunzio's troops, but that these troops refused to obey the commander's order.

The latest advice was to the effect that the situation arising from the coup was serious, and the Premier declared he was determined to act in a manner to avoid grave conflicts. He explored what had happened, because for the first time sedition, though for idealistic aims, had entered the Italian army.

The "Epoca" announces that General Badoglio, deputy chief of staff, has gone to Fiume armed with full power. D'Annunzio, according to some reports, entered the city of Fiume at the head of from 8,000 to 12,000 men.

In the course of his speech Signor Nitti gave full details of the report of the military authorities at Fiume, showing that D'Annunzio's troops had overcome all resistance and entered the city, and that the War Minister's order to disarm and return them to the armistice line was not carried out because, as General Robilant reported to the minister, "the detail to carry out the order had failed him."

Newspapers showed that D'Annunzio's troops, described as numbering 2,300, were still in Fiume, and that the post had announced that he intended to install himself in the army command bureau. Parts of the 6th Army Corps and a cyclist corps apparently were marching on Fiume Saturday, and General Ferrari, commanding the superintending troops on the armistice line, was marching to stop them. Signor Nitti expressed strong deprecation of what he termed the misguided deed of D'Annunzio, because, he said, it would plunge the belief abroad of the violent imperialistic spirit of the Italian people and result in Italian aspirations in the Adriatic being met with strong opposition. "No worse service could be rendered for the cause we are defending and have defended," he said.

Ever since the Fiume issue became acute at the Versailles conference (Gabriele D'Annunzio, the famous Italian soldier-pilot, has been agitating vehemently in behalf of Italy's claim to the city. There were serious clashes between French and Italian troops in June early in the summer. Subsequently the peace conference sent a commission to investigate the situation in Fiume and the surrounding territory, which is sought by the Jugoslavs.

### King Appeals for Aid To Give Soldiers Jobs

### British Employers To Be Re- warded for Placing 100,000 Veterans at Work

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A new plan to obtain the absorption of the 100,000 still unemployed or disabled army, navy and air force men into the industrial ranks appears to-day in the shape of a royal proclamation, in which the King, holding it "a dear obligation upon all" to acknowledge the sacrifices of these men in securing a victorious peace, charges all employers of labor to bind themselves in high and solemn obligation to find employment for as many as possible.

The names of such employers shall be inscribed upon what shall be styled "The King's National Roll." The employer thus inscribed will be entitled to use on his correspondence an official device, a "seal of honor," indicating the share he has taken in the national obligation.

### Japan to Send 1,500 More Troops to Korea

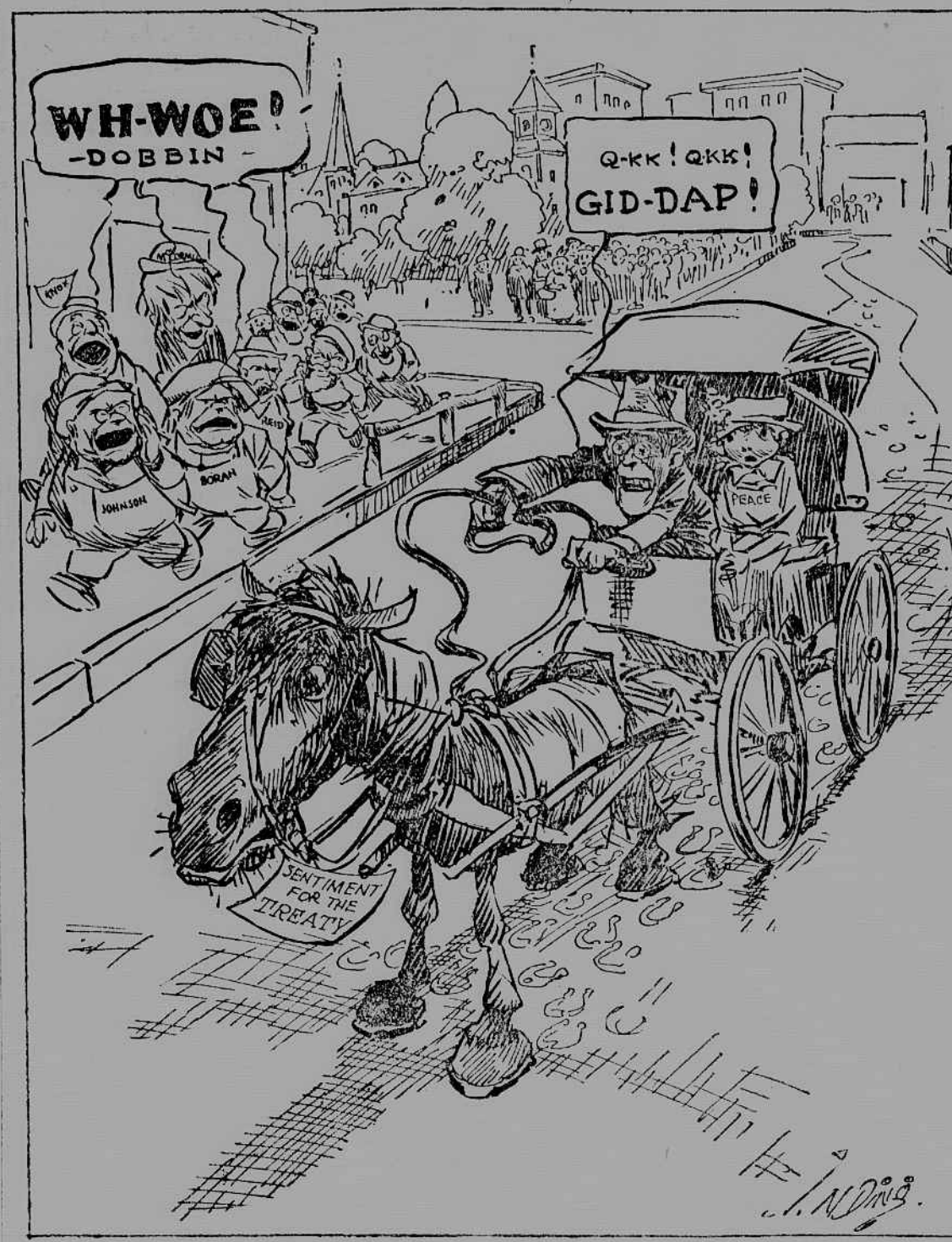
SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 4 (By The Associated Press).—The government has requested 1,500 police reinforcements from Japan as the result of the recent bomb outrage against Baron Saito, governor of Korea.

### Widows Run for Office

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The widows of two firemen who were killed in the fire at the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company's plant a year ago have been nominated by the Democrats for public office in Cortlandt Township. They are Mrs. Henrietta Bagmore, for Tax Receiver, and Mrs. Augusta Green, for Overseer of the Poor.

Mrs. Barnore was elected Village Treasurer last spring and is the first woman to hold an elective office in Westchester County. Cortlandt Township normally returns a Republican majority. The women candidates, however, are counting on the support of the women and the firemen.

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements



# Oil Tank Fire Still Rages, But It Is Under Control

## Thousands From All Parts of City Watch Smoke and Flame Floating Skyward in Greenpoint Section

### Mayor Hylan in Danger Forced to Run From Spurt of Burning Oil; Promises Increased Pay to Firemen

Flame and smoke roared skyward with undiminished fury last night from the Standard Oil Company's Kings County Refinery, in Greenpoint, on the banks of Newtown Creek. In the eyes of thousands of spectators, who crowded on the police lines or watched from roof tops in all parts of the greater city, the conflagration appeared as menacing as on Saturday when persons living in the vicinity abandoned their homes.

"Smoky Joe" Martin, assistant chief of the Fire Department, said last night, however, that the fire was under control. There was a possibility, he said, that a few additional tanks of naphtha and kerosene, containing many thousands of gallons, might ignite if the wind shifted to the northeast. Even so, he said, he thought the fire practically would be extinguished by night-fall to-day.

"We can't burn itself out," he said. "We can't throw water into those tanks of blazing oil without making things a hundred times worse. The best we can do is to keep the unignited tanks cool with streams of water. If we let them heat up the seams might buckle and let a flood of fire speed through the refinery rack. Then we would be in a fix. We've about quit worrying now, but in an oil yard fire I always keep my fingers crossed until it's over. I'm shaking hands with myself because there have been no lives lost."

### Fire Boats Lashed to Dock

Four fire boats were lashed to the charred timbers of the refinery dock on the north side of the creek yesterday. They were pumping a flood of water into the grounds and preventing any more blazing oil from being swept into the creek. The boats themselves were blistered and blackened from several adventurous trips back and forth through blazing portions of the stream Saturday night and early yesterday.

The stream, more than 200 feet wide at that point, yet the timbers on the dock on the east side were also charred. A fat rending company's plant was a ruin of crumbled bricks and charred wood. Queens Borough firemen were still pumping water into the Preston works of the American Candle Company.

The Columbus Distillery was burned out. The seven-story building collapsed during the night, and yesterday the fire smoldered in a portion of the wreckage.

### The Oil More Stubborn

The oil was more stubborn than the alcohol, though, and gave the firemen not a minute's respite. There were at least 600 of them on the job yesterday, even after many of the Manhattan companies and those from South Brooklyn had returned to their quarters. Many there had been on duty continuously since the first alarm was sounded about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. A red-eyed, smoke-stained crew they were. But with all their weariness and pain from blistered and scorched hands and faces, they were able to give a cheer when Mayor Hylan picked his

way gingerly in among them and, after commending them, said he was going to see that they got their raise in pay.

The Mayor was in the midst of a short speech to the men when a slight shift in the wind caused a sudden flare of smoke and flame to dart in his direction. It was blistering hot, and the Mayor ran. So did the firemen who had been listening to him. Then a misdirected stream from some fireman's hose soaked the Mayor's clothes.

### From the Profiters

"The tax commissioners who have been investigating rent profiteering," he said, "have informed me there will be an increased revenue from assessments this year. This revenue will make it possible to give you men more money. After watching you to-day I'm convinced that you deserve it."

Mrs. Hylan, Miss Virginia Hylan and her fiancé, John Simott, the Mayor's secretary, accompanied the Mayor to the fire scene.

Weary, blistered fire fighters who were relieved from duty for brief periods snatched naps stretched out on the ground almost in the path of the flames. They were fed by the women of several Red Cross units, who established emergency canteens, distributed coffee, sandwiches, chocolate, woolen sweaters, socks and first aid materials for the injured, of whom there were many.

A score of members of the Women's Motor Corps were also on hand, and besides these there were nurses from hospitals in the Greenpoint section.

A great deal of wonder and speculation was caused by a white pigeon that circled almost endlessly around the column of smoke and flame. From time to time it would come to roost on the topmost girder of the framework of an empty gas tank that was occasionally licked by the flames. Then, after gazing into the fire for a time, it would resume its weary flight around the fire. Many who watched it believed the bird's nest had been on top of one of the burning tanks, and that it was seeking its young, or possibly its mate.

Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was one of the spectators. He said he would be glad to see the company's loss would be made up.

### \$6,000 Gold Ransom Paid Mexican Bandits

### Money Is for Release of Two Men, One American, Taken From Train

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 14.—Six thousand dollars in gold was paid Mexican bandits yesterday for the release of Dr. J. W. Smith, an American, and E. Monson (Munson?), believed to be a subject of Sweden, who were taken from a train near Santa Elena, Chihuahua, yesterday morning, according to telegrams received from Chihuahua City to-night. They are expected to reach there to-night.

# Tropical Storm Sweeps Inland; Hits Galveston

## Brownsville and Corpus Christi Racked by Gale; Communication Cut Off; News of Damage Meagre

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—Driving furiously into the Texas coast, principally in the section southwest of Galveston, the tropical hurricane that has skirted the United States Gulf Coast for nearly a week has swept inland near the Mexican border.

Wire communications have been interrupted in most of the affected area, and the extent of the storm's damage could not be learned accurately to-night. There were no reports of fatalities.

Brownsville and Corpus Christi apparently felt the brunt of the storm, which Weather Bureau officials believe has passed into Mexico, where it will be dissipated in the Mexican mountains.

Galveston, where considerable anxiety had been felt, apparently was struck by the edge of the storm, and the city was saved from any considerable damage by the powerful sea wall constructed after the 1900 disaster.

### Galveston Sea Wall Stands

The storm struck Galveston early to-day and caused the tide water to flood the business section and the north side of the island to a depth of three feet. The sea wall withstood the onslaught of the pounding waves, however, and there was no damage to the causeway connecting the city with the mainland.

To-night most of the water had receded from Galveston's streets, although an area of several blocks still ran with water to the curb top. Merchants declared their loss was not great. Marine circles here report no shipping loss.

To-night the wind still was blowing in gusts from sixty to sixty-five miles an hour, but the barometer was rising steadily and the tide receding. The maximum area, flooded by backwater from the bay extended seven to nine blocks from the bay front and the entire length of the north side of the island.

### Danger to City Passes

The United States Weather Bureau issued a bulletin late to-day saying the danger to Galveston had passed, but urging caution because of the high wind.

With the exception of the streetcar system, which was forced to suspend service early in the day, all public utilities came through the storm intact.

Small crowds gathered on the boulevard, which skirts the sea wall, but they soon dispersed. Later, when the water backed in from the bay, refugees began straggling through the streets.

A number of refugees accepted shelter in office buildings. Others were housed in the county courthouse, the public library and the city schools.

# Governor Coolidge Tells Gompers State Will Not Yield Control of Police

## Nation Blind To Extent of Labor Crisis

### Data Compiled by U. S. Bureaus Fail to Dis- close Adequate Idea of Problems To Be Faced

### Slump in Output Freely Admitted

### Shorter Hours and High- er Wages Produced No Increase in Efficiency

### The Labor Situation

Average number of strikes going on each day in the country:

January	105
February	110
March	102
April	134
May	219
June	245
July	364
August	308

The number for July and August is twice as great as for the corresponding months of 1918.

Average number of strikers going on each day of 1918 was 164.

These figures are made by a well-known private statistical bureau.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor estimate that there are now in the country 2,000 strike situations, meaning strikes going on or imminent.

### By Stanley Frost

How wide and deep is the American labor crisis?

The first answer is that no one exactly knows.

The figures quoted above are the best obtainable and are trustworthy as far as they go, but they do not tell the number of persons affected by strikes nor the quantity of production involved.

Neither the United States Department of Labor nor the American Federation of Labor can give that essential information.

In its review of the working for August the Federal Reserve Bank Board for the first time seriously referred to the general anxiety about "labor unrest" and to the decline in production proceeding from that cause, but gave no concrete information. It hasn't any.

### Points on Which Authorities Agree

The Tribune has attempted an inquiry into conditions. It has sought information from the labor commissioners of the various states and from leading bankers, as well as from the United States Department of Labor and the officials of organized labor and from employers' organizations. The yield of this inquiry is a fairly general agreement as to three things, namely:

1. That there has been a very pronounced and progressive decline in actual quantity of goods produced.
2. That shorter hours and higher wages have not been compensated for by increased efficiency.
3. That there is great need for authoritative and prompt statistical data on the state of labor.

There is, of course, a great mass of facts from which it would be unsafe to deduce conclusions. They are interesting, however, merely as facts.

It is clear that the number of strikes now going on is about double what would be called "normal." This is not a satisfactory measure of the increase in the quantity or intensity of unrest, but it is all the measure there is.

The cause of increase, in spite of some spectacular disturbances of the early spring, did not begin to rise rapidly till about the middle of May, which was also about the date of the ending of unemployment and the resumption of business activity on a scale which caused "The Federal Reserve Bulletin" to predict an unusually busy and productive summer and fall, a prediction which held good only till July.

These bulletins give the basis for estimating the relation of the labor crisis to economic and manufacturing conditions.

### Some Improvement Recorded in March

After noting the uncertainty as to business outlook and the hesitations of manufacturers during the winter and the unemployment that went with the rapid demobilization of the winter and early spring, they begin to report improvement at the end of March. There was then, "The Bulletin" says,

## Steel Strike Said To Be Postponed

It was learned last night from a member of Samuel Gompers's entourage that the threatened strike of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation, set for September 22, will be deferred until after the labor conference in October. This is in accordance with President Wilson's request.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—Wm. Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, said last night that he knew nothing of the report that the strike of United States Steel Corporation employees will be deferred from September 22 until after the industrial conference in Washington October 6.

D. J. Davis, Edward J. Evans and William Hannan, three other members of the committee, who have established headquarters here, were out of town and could not be heard to-night. Samuel Gompers and John Fitzpatrick are the other two members of the committee.

## Radical Labor Men Talk Hour With President

### Demand That Government Take Immediate Action on High Prices if It Wishes to Allay Unrest

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Labor leaders of Seattle and the State of Washington, with James A. Duncan, extreme radical in the delegation, spent an hour with President Wilson at the New Washington Hotel this afternoon.

Here the policemen urged that the Federal government, if it wishes to allay industrial unrest, take immediate steps to curb the operations of the profiteer.

L. W. Buck, secretary and acting president of the State Federation of Labor, told the President that labor leaders were put in jail while profiteers were allowed to go on making profits.

The delegations consisted of Mr. Buck, Mr. Duncan, who is secretary of the Central Labor Council of Seattle, and C. R. Cottrell, secretary of the State Trade Alliance, which includes railway men, laborers and farmers.

The conference afterward was described by one of those present as "dramatic." Mr. Buck drew most of the talking. He called the attention of the President to the state of industrial unrest, and said that profiteering was at the bottom of it, that while the laboring man was obtaining high wages the cost of living ate it all up.

### Debs, Mooney and Billings

Mr. Buck told of the resentment of laboring men over the imprisonment of their representatives on charges of sedition, and said that he had the cases of Debs, Mooney and Billings, but it is understood that he did not bring up the cases of Hulett, M. Wells and Samuel Sadler, Seattle men locked up on McNeil Island near Seattle, charged with sedition.

The President told the delegation it was easier to bring forward grievances than it was to supply remedies. He threatened nationwide strike set for October 8 out of sympathy for Thomas J. Mooney was discussed and it is understood that the President advised the delegation to defer its action until after October 6, the date set for the industrial conference in Washington.

The activity of the labor leaders is ascribed by Seattle business men to the President's utterances in his Billings, Mont., speech, when Mr. Wilson said: "God speed the agitator so long as there is a wrong to correct."

Duncan was a prominent figure during the big strike in Seattle last February, when Mayor Ole Hansen used summary measures to suppress the I. W. W.

### An Editorial Warning

"The Seattle Post-Intelligencer" to-day printed an editorial interpreted as a courteous warning to the President concerning his reception of the labor organization heads.

"So far as we are aware," says the editorial, "the conference to be held to-day between the President and a labor delegation to discuss the cause of unrest in this community is the first side conference of his long journey. The local members of organized labor may therefore feel that they personally have been accorded special treatment."

### Congregation Cheers As Wilson Enters Church

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson to-day attended services at the First Presbyterian Church, of which an old Princeton classmate of the President, Dr. M. A. Mowbray, is pastor. The President was cheered for a full minute by the congregation when he entered the church.

After the service, state officers and ship commanders of the Pacific fleet called on the President this afternoon to pay their respects. The President complimented them on the precision with which the review went off yesterday.

The greater part of the day the President spent quietly at the hotel, where he slept last night, after concluding perhaps the most strenuous week of his entire speaking trip. He was somewhat fatigued by the ten-day journey across the continent, but his physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, said Mr. Wilson was in excellent health considering the many addresses made since he left Washington.

## Unionizing of Law's Forces Prohibited

### General Strike Unlikely; Union Envoys to Ask Boston Commissioners to Renistate Officers

### Plan to Adjust Trouble Reported

### Statement by A. F. of L. Head Held as Admis- sion Leaders Blundered

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The fate of the locked-out policemen of Boston was definitely decided tonight when Governor Coolidge, in a telegram to Samuel Gompers, sent in reply to the latter's message to the Governor begging him to arrange the police controversy amicably and to reinstate the striking policemen, declared that the authorities of Boston and Massachusetts will not debate or arbitrate their control over the officers of state and city and that any kind of union on the part of policemen is henceforth prohibited.

The Governor said he was determined to uphold at all costs the authority of the state, its constitution and its laws, and denied Mr. Gompers's analogy between the situation here and that in Washington, where the policemen did not leave their posts while there here did.

### Governor Coolidge's Reply

"Replying to your telegram, I have already refused to remove the Police Commissioner of Boston. I did not appoint him. He can assume no position which the wrong of the law is to support what the people have, by the authority of the law, vested in him. He speaks only with their voice. The right of the police of Boston to affiliate has always been questioned, never granted and is now prohibited."

"The suggestion of President Wilson to Washington does not apply to Boston. There the police have remained on duty. Here the policemen are to lose their duty, an action which President Wilson characterized as a crime against civilization. Your assertion that the Police Commissioner was wrong cannot justify the wrong of the action. The action was a crime against the city, the criminal element furnished the action. There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

### To View Situation Broadly

"You ask that the public safety again be placed in the hands of these same policemen while they continue to disobey the laws of Massachusetts and in their refusal to obey the orders of the Police Department. Nineteen men have been tried and removed. Others of Boston will confer with duty and their places have, under the law, been declared vacant on the opinion of the Attorney General."

"I can suggest no authority outside the courts to take further action. I wish to join and assist in taking a broad view of every situation. A grave responsibility rests on all of us. You can depend on me to support you in every sane action of policy. I am equally determined to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts and maintain her authority and jurisdiction over her public officers where it has been placed by a constitution and laws of her people."

A new development in the situation is expected to-morrow morning when a committee representing the policemen's union and the Central Federated Union of Boston will confer with Police Commissioner E. U. Curtis at Police Headquarters in an effort to persuade him to rescind his decision not to reinstate the 1,200 striking policemen and to come to an agreement, the hundreds of policemen approaching the pension period will not lose the advantages of their records and service.

Those who went for what the commissioner will be Michael J. O'Donnell, president of the Central Labor Union; P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the same organization, and John E. McInnes, president of the Boston Policemen's Union, and one of the nineteen men whose discharge from the Police Department precipitated the general strike in sympathy of the locked-out policemen will depend upon the outcome of to-morrow's conference.

### Possibility of Compromise

Observers to-day were at a loss to understand how Police Commissioner Curtis possibly can rescind his decision and agree to readmit the locked-out policemen to the department after the permanent discharge of the striking policemen to the opinion of Attorney General Harry Wyman that the striking policemen are no longer members of the Police Department. Some promise in a report from the State House to-day that Governor Coolidge was contemplating a new step which might lead to a solution other than the permanent discharge of the striking policemen. No forecast of the nature of the step was offered.

It was intimated by men close to the Governor that he has received additional confidential representations from President Gompers, requesting him to adjust the situation in a manner other than that decided upon yesterday by Commissioner Curtis. The Governor spent part of the day at the State House and later addressed a gathering of guardsmen in Faneuil Hall. It is said the Governor's action